

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
OF Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF Deane County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MILTON B. HOPKINS,
OF Union County.

The Emancipation Question.

The House of Representatives adopted the President's emancipation resolution by a vote of 88 to 31. The Indiana delegation voted as follows: YEAS—COLLIER, DUNN, JELIAN, MITCHELL, PORTER, and WHITE. NAYS—CHAVES, LAW, and YORRICKS. Absent, HOLMAN and SHANKS.

Ashley's Proposition.

The Committee on Territories reported a bill, by Mr. ASHLEY, providing for temporary provisional governments over the seceded States. This proposition Mr. PREBLETON, of Ohio, pronounced to be "a bill to dissolve the Union and to abolish the Constitution of the United States." The bill was tabled by a vote of 65 to 56. COLLIER, CHAVES, DUNN, LAW, and PORTER voted in favor of tabling the bill, and JELIAN and MITCHELL in favor of entertaining the proposition. Absent, HOLMAN, YORRICKS, WHITE, and SHANKS.

Return of Fugitives.

The President, as Commander-in-Chief, has approved of an additional article of war, which goes into immediate effect, prohibiting all officers and persons in the military and naval service from employing the forces under their command to return fugitives from labor or service to those persons who claim such service or labor to be their due, under the penalty of a dismissal from service for its violation. We presume the Abolition press will claim this order as another "message of freedom" from the President, and as the first development of his policy of gradual emancipation.

The Skies Brighten.

The stirring events of the past three weeks indicate an early and complete overthrow of the rebel armies. During the week just ended our armies have achieved three important and decisive victories. The defeat of Price, McClellan and VAN DORN at Pea Ridge and the rout of the enemy; the evacuation of Manassas, the rebel Gibraltar, and the surrender of New Madrid, with nearly a million of dollars worth of stores, ammunition and arms, are triumphs which develop at the same time the strength of the Federal and the comparative weakness of the rebel armies. In the next two weeks we confidently expect to chronicle events which will satisfy the country that the end of armed rebellion draws nigh.

The Way the Toney Goes.

A railroad is in process of construction by the Federal Government from Lexington to Nashville, which will cost from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. Military necessity is the apology or justification for this enormous outlay of money. We can see no occasion for such a work now, but it has been, or is, long before it can be completed, the advance of our armies will do away with any necessity for it. By way of Nashville we will have as safe and quick railroad communication, already built and in running order, with Eastern Tennessee as the proposed railroad from Lexington to Knoxville will afford. Why this waste of the public treasure, unless to furnish a new field for patronage?

More Patronage.

JOHN P. USHER, Esq., of Terre Haute, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department. This is a new office, created by a recent act of Congress. Mr. USHER is a very clever, painstaking and hardworking lawyer, a decided Republican in politics, and if a slow coach is needed for the position he will make a tolerably fair officer. We see no occasion just now for an increase of force in that department. It seems to be the policy of the party in power to make as many officers as possible and thus increase the public expenditures, instead of diminishing them by retrenchment. Never before was there such a greed for office as there has been since the Republican party came into power, and we should not be surprised, under the present pressure, if one half of the party are long are pensioned upon the Government.

A Prediction Verified.

The New York World (Republican) a short time since put on record the following prediction. It said: "As soon as the war draws visibly to a close, the Democratic party will, in any case, spring up again in full vigor. Heavy taxation, the corrupt squandering of public money brought to light by Congressional committees of investigation, and the questionable stretches of power to which the Executive authority has resorted, will be charged home upon the Republican party, which was alone responsible for the administration of the Government."

The prediction is being verified. At the recent town and city elections in New York Democratic triumphs are recorded throughout the State. The gains are sufficient to show a complete revolution in public sentiment, and in the language of the World presents evidence that the Democratic party has sprung up again in full vigor. The New York Argus in commenting upon the result remarks:

If anybody has been led to believe the absurd stories set afloat by the Republican press, about the disbanding and prostration of the Democratic party, the late vigorous movement at the town and city elections must have dissipated the delusion. Never, within our experience of political life, has the true spirit of Democracy been more fully aroused, or the purposes of conservative men more apparent, than at the present hour. The fearful peril to which the secessionists and the abolitionists have involved our institutions, has aroused the patriotism of the masses, and from all parts of the country comes the cry for a restoration of the pure and sound constitutional doctrines of the old Democracy—for a return to the good old days, when the Government was administered upon a constitutional basis.

The bold attempt of the Republicans to identify Democracy with secession, has signally failed, and the ultra Republicans stand convicted as the only disunion party in the North.

Capt. Ericsson's Account of his Iron-plated Ship before the Chamber of Commerce, New York.

CAPT. ERICSSON'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Ericsson, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, and was received with applause. He said: I have the great satisfaction to tell the gentlemen that this morning, a few minutes after I was called upon to appear here, I got a letter from Mr. Stimers. I sent a copy of it to the Evening Post, so that the press should have it this morning. I will now read you Captain Stimers' letter:

Iron-Clad Monitor.
Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862.
My Dear Sir—After a stormy passage, which proved us to be the fastest steamer I was ever in, we fought the Merrimack for more than three hours this afternoon, and sent her back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Iron-clad against iron-clad. We maneuvered about the bay here, and went at each other with mutual fierceness. I consider that both ships were well fought. We were struck twenty-two times—eight by the Merrimack, nine times, side armor eight times, deck three times. The only vulnerable point was the pilot-house. One of your great guns (9 by 12 inches) is broken in two. The shot struck just outside of where the captain had his eye, and it has disabled him by destroying his left eye, and temporarily blinding the other.

[That is proved since not to be so. It was indeed the first shot that hit the ship. The log is not quite in two, but is broken and pressed inward 1 1/2 inches.]

This shows the immense force of these shots. This beam is 9 inches by 12, and of the best wrought iron. I give you not the difficulty of resisting these shots, and yet we have succeeded in the turret in doing so.]

She tried to run us down, and sink us as she did the Cumberland yesterday, but she got the worst of it. Her bow was broken, and she was sharp, upper edge side cut through the light shoe upon her stern, and well into her oak. She will not try that again. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure us in the least. We were just able to find the point where she would stand the shot, as they were not hit.

[The turret is an extra thickness of two inches on the fighting side. It was placed there principally on account of the sound. I was afraid that the force of the shock would knock the men down.]

You were very correct in your estimate of the effect of shot on men on the inside of the turret when it was struck near him. Three men were knocked down, of whom I saw one over the side. Two had to be carried below, but I was not disabled at all, and the others recovered before the battle was over.

Before the Monitor left, I charged the officer particularly to tell the men not to be frightened. I told him to tell the men; let every man get down on his knees, and don't be alarmed when the rebel shot strikes you, because it won't hurt you. They all put the question to him, "What the shot go through?" "No," says he, "it will stay out." "Then we don't care," they said. But for this precaution they would have been great consternation when the turret was struck.

You may estimate the shock when a shot of 200 pounds weight, moving at the rate of 2,000 feet in a second, strikes within a foot of a man's feet.]

Captain Worden stationed himself at the pilot-house. Greene fired the guns, and I turned the turret until the Captain was disabled, and he was relieved by Greene, when I managed the turret myself. Master Stodden having been one of the two stunned men.

I turned the turret. On one side of the turret there is a telescope, a reflector, the image being bent by a prism. This sailing master, who has nothing to do on board the Monitor, I proposed that he should be stationed here. He could look through the telescope, but by the use of a small wheel he turned the turret just exactly where he liked. He did that to admiration, pointing it exactly on the enemy. As the Monitor moved round, the turret kept turning (it is not a fixed turret), and the turret was in whatever position it was placed, the two buildings kept looking at him all the time.]

Capt. Ericsson. I congratulate you upon your great success. I thousands have said this day blessed you. I have heard whole crews cheer you. Every man feels that you have saved his place to the Nation by furnishing us with the means to whip an iron-clad frigate that was, until now, invulnerable. I have been here with our most powerful vessels. I am, with much esteem, very truly yours, ALMAN C. STODDEN.

Capt. J. Ericsson, No. 35 Franklin street, New York.

I cannot, and Capt. E. permit this opportunity to pass without saying that I look upon the success of that being entirely owing to the presence of a master mind. The men were never; their passage had been very rough, and they had to put their vessel right under the heaviest guns that are ever worked on shipboard. It is evident that but for the presence of a master mind on board that vessel that success could not have been won. Capt. Worden, an old seaman, acquitted himself in the most masterly manner. But everything was quite new. He felt quite nervous before he went on board. The fact that the bulkhead of the vessel was but one foot above the water line was enough to make him sick. When I was before the Naval Committee, the grand objection was that in sea way the vessel would not work. I gave it as my opinion that it would prove the most easy working in sea way, and it is an excellent sea boat. The men are supplied with fresh air, though there is no opening save through the turret, by means of blowers worked by the engines, and they are perfectly comfortable. They can remain on the top of the turret in the way it is, six feet from the water, and they can come quite a promenade. Though the deck is but a foot above the water line, the top of the turret is nine feet above, and here is the important point, the vessel is in the sea way, and she is as steady as a rock. It takes 670,000 lbs. to bring her down. There can be no danger of her swamping. It is very much like a bottle with a cork in it. In relation to the point which the Monitor is capable of taking care of the Merrimack, let me say that she would have sunk the Merrimack for the fact of her having fired too high. If they had kept off at a distance of 200 yards, and held the gun exactly level, the shot would have gone clear through. But Mr. Stimers had the guns elevated a little, and the roof of the Merrimack is so strong that the balls rebounded. Next time they encounter the Merrimack they will have the gun level, and they won't mind if the ball strikes the water, because the riddled ship will sink where it strikes. The next time they go out, I predict the third round will sink the Merrimack. There is another great point: They had fifty wrought-iron shot which were not used. Capt. Dahlgren issued peremptory orders that they should not be used, and they obeyed those orders. Now, wrought-iron shot is one thing and a cast-iron shot is another. A wrought-iron shot cannot break. The side armor of the Merrimack is insufficient to resist it. The Merrimack is very narrow, and the Monitor will follow it. But the Monitor can go anywhere and take the very best position.

A Member—How often can she fire?

Mr. Ericsson—In about one minute and a half. It is often said one gun would be sufficient and it is not so. By having two guns you have time for one to cool. You may depend upon it, that if the Merrimack comes out again she will be sunk.

Mr. Westmore—I should like to ask of Captain Ericsson whether he has heard that one of his shot encountered the Merrimack, killed seventeen men and wounded Captain Buchanan, who has since died?

Mr. Ericsson—I have not.

Mr. Brown—It must have been a shell.

Mr. Ericsson—That is not possible; but if a solid shot goes through the Merrimack, the armor will be carried in a great many splinters; the shot weighing 125 pounds, there would be a regular shower of wood and iron, but it is quite well ascertained that a shell can not pass an iron plate two inches thick. You can hardly imagine that commotion would take place from such a shot. The decks would be almost literally removed.

Rebel Account of the Great Naval Engagement.

It is a grave task, a hazardous ambition to write contemporaneous history—especially when one collects his materials under a flag officer's pen, whose taste for getting "within range" is proverbial. Knowing the hazard of attempting a description of the series of combats fought on the 8th and 9th in Hampton Roads, we particularly guarded against misstatement by stating, on yesterday, in our first paper, the impossibility of chronicling all the grand features of such scenes. We committed an error or two, which we now propose to correct, and the printer's devil helped us along with a few of his own, which the reader has already noted for himself. The chief of these was the statement that Lieut. Parker formed down the ensign of the Congress. That gentleman himself corrected this error, and we found out that when the Congress struck to the Virginia, he was sent on board by Flag Officer Buchanan to hoist the Confederate flag, and after removing the wounded and prisoners to fire the shot, he was in the discharge of his duty on the Beaufort and Raleigh were fired upon, and the lives of two valuable officers and several men were sacrificed by the peridy of the enemy. Here also about this time Flag Officer Buchanan, receding from the Virginia, and the lives of two valuable officers and several men were sacrificed by the peridy of the enemy. Here also about this time Flag Officer Buchanan, receding from the Virginia, and the lives of two valuable officers and several men were sacrificed by the peridy of the enemy.

The previous chapter of this strange history was headed the "Combat of the Ninth," when, in reality, it was a description of that of the 8th, of Saturday's performance, and not Sunday's, as it should appear from the caption of which we speak.

On Sunday morning faint cannonading was heard below. When the thick vapors that overhung the Hampton Roads lifted, Lieutenant Commander C. A. R. Jones, who, at the close of the previous chapter of this strange history was headed the "Combat of the Ninth," when, in reality, it was a description of that of the 8th, of Saturday's performance, and not Sunday's, as it should appear from the caption of which we speak.

Every patriot, in such a crisis as this, ought to thank God upon his knees three times a day that the Democratic party is not dead. As for our selves, beyond this, we think God, that Mr. Wright has gone where he belongs. We congratulate him upon the new company he will keep—Chicago Times.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Donelson Prisoners in the North—Home Supplies for them.

On Friday we received the following notice, making a query of much interest to the friends of the captured prisoners at Fort Donelson:

"HERNDON, Miss., March 5, 1862.

"ED. APPEAL: As is well known to the public, hundreds of citizens of North Mississippi, taken at Fort Donelson, are now confined in the enemy's prisons at Memphis, Springfield, Chicago and Indianapolis. It is the wish of friends and relatives of many of these men to send them, as soon as possible, money, clothing, letters, &c., and if you know of any means by which it can be done, please to send a brief, plain, and concise statement of the means, and the names of the persons to whom it should be sent, to the undersigned, who will be glad to act as a medium for the same. The undersigned is a resident of Memphis, and is in communication with the friends of the prisoners at Fort Donelson."

"H. H. CHAMBERS."

The only way in which this enterprise can be accomplished, we think, is through the instrumentality of our military authorities. If Mr. Chambers will correspond with Gen. Johnston or Gen. Pillow, at Huntsville, Alabama, we feel sure in the assertion that they will make some arrangements to send all needed articles, money, &c., can be conveyed to the prisoners under a flag of truce by way of Nashville and Louisville. So soon as that arrangement is perfected, we will publish it to the country with pleasure.

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents PER DAY.

THE TABLE is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country.

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Artillery Horses Wanted FOR UNITED STATES SERVICE.

WATCHES.

WORTH OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

A Republican Recruit.

We have looked through the speech of Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, delivered at Indianapolis on the occasion of his appointment by the Governor as United States Senator in place of Mr. Wright. We find that a Republican paper, and we have observed that it has been generally reproduced by the Republican papers. It is a rather silly affair. Mr. Wright seemed to have comprehended that the public would regard as a singular circumstance that a Republican Governor should appoint him a Senator, and this speech is in the nature of excuses for his position in the arrangement. His chief excuse is that "political parties are dead, dead, dead." For merely when men have exchanged the affiliation of the Democratic party for affiliations which were more congenial or profitable to them, they have alleged that the party had deserted them and not they the party. It is original with Mr. Wright to leave the Democratic party because it is dead. The excuse is novel, and his own invention. We venture the prediction that in a little while he will turn a living witness that political parties are not dead. He will turn up a full blown Republican in his own person. That is our prediction.

Mr. Wright especially justifies himself in this: It has been his habit in times past to claim that the platform of the Democratic party was the Constitution. The claim was true. The Constitution is the platform of the Democratic party. He now, besides declaring that "political parties are dead," declares that "their platforms are not worth the paper they are printed upon."

Where would the Government be, if the Constitution had been today but for the Democratic party? What but the Democratic party is the breakwater which protects the Constitution and the Government from the surges on one side of secession and on the other of Abolitionism. The Republican party is abolished. Look at its leading journals. Look at the sort of support it has given to the President in his conservative and constitutional position. Look at the measure which its recognized foremost leaders have brought forward in Congress. Look at the confession bill of Trumbull and the filio de se bill of Sumner. Look at its public meeting in New York the other night, called by William C. Bryant, in connection with the "National Republican revolution and disturber, Carl Schurz, proclaimed, and was applauded in proclaiming, that not political parties was dead, but that the Union was dead, and that another and different Union must be constructed.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. L. S. Matthews, GENERAL COMMISSIONER, FORWARDING MERCHANT, Large Fire-Proof Building, Between Main Street and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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SPRING ARRIVAL. First of the Season. \$50,000 WORTH OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS OPENING.

NO. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES AND NOTIONS, VERY CHEAP.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

ATTORNEYS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY PURCHASED the building known as the "Old Bank Building," No. 2, and will keep a complete assortment of the latest styles of goods, and will keep experienced workmen to suit all the old customers as well as the new ones, whom he solicits to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He will also keep a good assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing ON HAND.

Also a Good Stock of Furnishing. Don't forget the place, Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 2, WASHINGTON STREET.

WILLIAM WALKER.

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